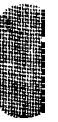


Department of the Army





Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Army is reducing its force structure and tailoring its base structure in light of changes in the world situation and the reduction in resources devoted to national defense. By 1995, the Army will have 12 active divisions, 6 fewer than in 1990. The end strength of the Army will decline by almost 30 percent, with the majority of that decline overseas.

In projecting future force reductions, the Army has focused on maintaining sufficient forces in the Active Component to satisfy crisis and contingency response, and forward presence requirements, and on a structure for domestically based reinforcing forces that relies primarily on the Reserve Components.

The Selection Process

The Army has performed a detailed study of its installations to determine which, based on the final criteria and the force structure plan established under Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, should be closed or realigned. In making its choices, the Army determined which bases would serve well into the next century.

The Army began its Total Army Basing Study by determining the military value of its bases, as defined by the first four and the seventh of the final criteria. After grouping its installations for comparative purposes, the Army produced a baseline from which to formulate and gauge reasonable realignment/closure alternatives. The Army categorized bases according to like missions, capabilities, and attributes, without regard to whether the base was previously considered for closure or realignment.

In determining military value, the Army evaluated bases that historically performed the same types of missions and determined their military value relative to the entire Army. Each installation within a particular category was measured against a set of uniform

attributes relative to the category's mission. Installations were judged on their relative overall value in a category, rather than by capacity for current mission needs. The Army weighed the attributes to assess a starting point in the evaluation of the base structure. The ranking alone does not produce a decision, but represents a logical basis for judging possible opportunities for closure and realignment.

Next, the Army began the process of selecting bases for realignment and closure. The Army screened installations to determine whether any should be excluded from active consideration during this process. To do this, the Army considered the force structure plan, assessments of military value, and visions of the future to identify reasonable candidates for more detailed study. Then the study focused on whether the cost of the closure or realignment package would provide a return on investment. After considering the potential impacts on the environment and local economies, recommendations were presented to senior Army leaders. As this study progressed, those alternatives considered not feasible were eliminated. The Army routinely met with the Air Force and the Navy representatives to discuss the potential for interservice asset sharing.

The Army established internal controls to ensure that data was collected and assessed in a consistent and equitable manner. Standard attributes to quantify and measure the operational efficiencies, expandability, and quality of life for a base were established. The Army Audit Agency: tracked the data used to quantify each attribute; performed random testing of data at Major Commands; verified the calculations; and evaluated the reasonableness of the procedures used.

The Secretary of the Army, with the advice of the Chief of Staff of the Army, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure and realignment based on the force structure plan and final criteria established under Public Law 101-510. The Secretary of Defense recommends the following Army bases for closure or realignment pursuant to Public Law 101-510:

Recommendations and Justifications

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Recommendation: Close Fort Benjamin Harrison, retain the Department of Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission; the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) will now relocate from Fort Sheridan to Fort Knox, KY, rather than to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Realign the Soldier Support Center (U.S. Army Adjutant General and Finance Schools) from Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, to Fort Jackson, SC, to initiate the Soldier Support Warfighting Center.

Justification: The Army is creating a "vision of the future" for the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) which incorporates the need for reduced training loads as the force structure decreases and also recommends management initiatives that will reduce expenditures. Part of this TRADOC "vision" calls for the creation of a Soldier Support Warfighting Center which will eventually collocate the Adjutant General, Finance, Staff Judge Advocate General and Chaplain schools. The collocation of these branches enhances their synergistic effect by training as a team similar to the manner in which they are employed. Although force structure reductions do not dictate specific base structure changes in the training installation category, they do suggest that adjustments are possible through operational and management changes. Fort Benjamin Harrison has a small TRADOC mission. The training functions are important but require less unique, special, or extensive facilities or acreage than other training schools. Expansion external to the property line is limited and would be expensive.

Retaining the DOD Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center in Building 1, the second largest administrative building in the DOD inventory, will allow continued operations without engaging in costly leases or incurring moving costs at this time. Diverting the realignment of USAREC to Fort Knox, KY, places USAREC on an

active duty installation with its own airfield, hospital, family housing and other Army community services once Fort Benjamin Harrison is closed. This action can occur in a time frame consistent with the closure of Fort Sheridan. USAREC's realignment costs to Fort Knox are less than to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison has an immediate return on investment. Implementing this recommendation will save \$59M, including \$104M in land value. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$36M. One building at Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register of Historic sites; additional buildings are potentially eligible. Ground water and asbestos remedial actions are required and other cleanup costs are likely. The current environmental restoration cost estimate is \$4 million. Closure may result in a potential employment change of -1% in the Indianapolis area, +2% at Fort Jackson, and +3% at Fort Knox. Future reuse of facilities after disposal may mitigate this impact. Reserve components require a small enclave carved out to house current USAR activities.

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Recommendation: Close Fort Chaffee, retaining the facilities and training area to support Reserve Component (RC). The permanent stationing of the current Active Component tenant, the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) at Fort Polk, LA, is outlined in another paper (Fort Polk).

Justification: All the installations in the major training area category have similar military value, except for Fort Irwin, CA, which ranked first by a wide margin. Study of the installations in this category, including Fort Chaffee, was driven by the desire to reduce overall manpower and costs while increasing the training opportunities for their primary users, the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

When Fort Chaffee was designated the temporary location of the JRTC, Army National Guard and US Army Reserve training was constrained by active component requirements for training areas and facilities. This realignment will eliminate constraints to training and better support RC units in the geographic area. While Reserve Component end strength will decline by FY 95, changes in force structure by geographic region have not been determined. In fact,

while a given area may lose force structure, other units requiring training in that area may make it impossible to close an installation. Further analysis of RC force structure and training requirements remains to be done. The transfer of Fort Chaffee to the Reserve Component, coupled with the realignment of the 5th ID (MX) from Fort Polk to Fort Hood and the permanent stationing of the JRTC at Fort Polk, provides a return on investment four years after the completion of the realignment.

Implementing this recommendation (including the transfer of JRTC from Fort Chaffee to Fort Polk, the 5th ID (MX) from Fort Polk to Fort Hood and the 199th SMB from Fort Lewis to Fort Polk) will cost \$256M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$23M. The environmental impact will be positive at Fort Chaffee. Action may result in a potential loss of 6.1 percent of jobs in the local community. Oil and gas drilling activities on the installation may mitigate that impact. Since training tempo will decline in the near future, land use may be reduced. However, drilling associated with oil and gas leases managed by the Bureau of Land Management will continue.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close Fort Devens, retaining only facilities to support Reserve Component training requirements. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission that directed the relocation of HQ, Information Systems Command (ISC), and supporting elements to Fort Devens from Forts Huachuca, AZ, Monmouth, NJ, and Belvoir, VA, and leased space in the National Capital Region. It is more cost effective to leave HQ, ISC, where it is currently located. This recommendation would: create a small reserve enclave on Fort Devens main post and retain approximately 3,000 acres for use as a regional training center; dispose of the remainder of the post; retain HQ, Information Systems Command (ISC) and supporting elements at Fort Huachuca, AZ, and Fort Monmouth, NJ; relocate 10th Special Forces Group (SFG) (Airborne) from Fort Devens, MA, to Fort Carson, CO; relocate selected ISC elements from Fort Belvoir, VA, to Fort Ritchie, MD, or another location within the National Capital Region. Essential facilities and training areas will be retained; excess facilities and land will be sold.

Justification: The decision to transfer Fort Devens to the Reserve Components was driven by the need to reduce the number of command and control installations. A review of the Army's requirements in this category revealed that all missions located on post or scheduled to be realigned to the post could be accommodated at other installations within the current structure with little or no effect on the readiness of active units. Retaining a reserve enclave and training facility was necessitated by the desire to maintain the readiness of the numerous reserve component units from the New England area that currently depend on the facilities at Fort Devens for training. The relocation of the 10th SFG has been under study by the Army for quite some time because of the inadequate training land available at Fort Devens.

The Army will need fewer command and control installations in the future. Of the Army's Command and Control installations, Fort Devens was ranked 9 out of 11 in military value. It is not critical to either the mid-term management of the Army's build-down or the long-term strategic requirements of the Army's command and control installation structure. The closure of Fort Devens and the transfer to the Reserve Components has an immediate return on investment upon completion.

Implementing this recommendation will save \$143M, including \$112M in land value. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$55M. Environmental mitigation will be required. Asbestos abatement and other remedial actions are likely. The recommendation may result in a potential employment change of -3.5% in the Fort Devens area. There is great potential for reuse of facilities which can be expected to mitigate impact. The Reserve Components would retain a small enclave on main post and run the training area. This will incur a small annual cost for personnel and maintenance of the facilities and training area.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close Fort Dix, retaining only facilities to support Reserve Component (RC) training requirements. This recommendation, which is a change to the recommendation of the 1988 Base Closure Commission, relocates active organizations without a direct RC support mission except those which cannot be accommodated elsewhere. Essential facilities and training areas will be retained; excess facilities and land will be sold.

Justification: This proposal retains facilities and training areas essential to support ARNG and USAR units in the Mid-Atlantic states. However, it reduces base operations and real property maintenance costs considerably by eliminating excess facilities and relocating non-RC support tenants. While Reserve Component end strength will decline by FY 95, changes in force structure by geographic region have not been determined. In fact, while a given area may lose force structure, other units requiring training in that area may make it impossible to close an installation. Further analysis of RC force structure and training requirements remains to be done. All the installations in the major training area category have similar military value, except for Fort Irwin, CA, which ranked first by a wide margin. Study of the installations in this category, including Fort Dix, was driven by the desire to reduce overall manpower and costs while increasing the training opportunities for their primary users, the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

The Fort Dix recommendation has an immediate return on investment. Implementing this recommendation will save \$116M, including \$83M in land value. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$34M. Overall environmental impact will be minimal, because training will continue. There is a sanitary landfill which is on the National Priority List (NPL). A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the installation is ongoing. The planned waste water treatment facility will be funded in FY 94, at the 4.6 million gallons per day rate to ensure compliance with New Jersey State clean water regulations when facilities are excessed. This proposed realignment may result in a potential loss of 0.9 percent of jobs in the community, a reduction additive to losses predicted (1.8 percent) as a result of the change to "semi-active" status under the 1988 Base Closure Commission. Future reuse of facilities after

disposal may be expected to mitigate some of the impact to the local economy. By relocating active tenants and excessing property and facilities no longer required for RC training, substantive reductions to operating costs can be achieved without any degradation of that training. The Air Force is interested in assuming some of the family housing units on Fort Dix; the number will be determined after a study of the requirement.

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan. Realign the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO; realign the Department of Defense Polygraph School to Fort Huachuca, AZ; retain Pelham Range, the Special Operations Test Site (SOTS) and a reserve enclave; place in caretaker status, the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF). Create the Maneuver Support Warfighting Center at Fort Leonard Wood.

Justification. The Army is creating a "vision of the future" for the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) which incorporates the need for reduced training loads as the force structure decreases and also recommends intelligent management initiatives that will reduce expenditures. Part of this vision calls for the creation of a Maneuver Support Warfighting Center which collocates the Army Engineer, Chemical and Military Police schools. The collocation of these branches enhances the synergistic effect of chemical, military police and engineer units by training as a team similar to the manner in which they would be tactically employed. Although force structure reductions do not dictate specific base structure changes in the training installation category, they do suggest that adjustments are possible through operational and management changes. Fort McClellan is the home of the smallest Army Training Center. The skills produced there represent about 5% of the Total Force and the respective schools can be reestablished on another installation which otherwise will be operating at less than current capacity with the smaller force. Return on investment is 2 years. Proceeds from the sale of excess land are projected but some areas will require environmental restoration prior to disposal.

Implementing this recommendation will result in a net cost of \$28M, including \$49M in land value. Annual savings after implementation

are expected to be \$26M. Fort McClellan is currently undergoing investigation to generate data necessary to score the site under the Environmental Protection Agency's Hazard Ranking System. An Enhanced Preliminary Assessment has been completed. Ground water and asbestos remedial actions are required and other cleanup costs are likely. Closure may result in a potential employment change of -18% in the Fort McClellan area, +16% at Fort Leonard Wood, and +0.3% at Fort Huachuca (economic impact for all recommended actions at Fort Huachuca is +8% employment change). Future reuse of facilities after disposal may mitigate impact. Army reserve components will require a small enclave carved out for use. Additionally, this proposal recommends licensing Pelham Range and carving out selected facilities for use by the Alabama Army National Guard. Under a separate 1988 Base Closure Commission action, part of the ground communications maintenance workload currently at Sacramento Army Depot (SAAD), CA, will transfer from SAAD to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Additionally, tactical missile maintenance workload will move from Anniston Army Depot, AL, to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Fort Ord, California

Recommendation: Close Fort Ord and relocate 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA.

Justification: The decision to close Fort Ord is based upon required force structure reductions by 1995 and the Army's reduced requirement to house divisions in the United States. Force structure and budget reductions require the Army to close several installations while maximizing use of those remaining installations with the highest military value. By 1995, the Army will have 12 Active divisions. It currently has the capacity to house 13 divisions in the U.S. Based on force structure decisions already made, the Army has excess capacity to station at least one division. Fort Ord was selected for closure because it ranks relatively low among the Army's fighting bases in military value. The closure of Fort Ord and relocation of the 7th ID (L) to Fort Lewis is the best way to reduce excess capacity, maintain flexibility, and capitalize on the superior deployability and operational security attributes of Fort Lewis. Because of the downsizing of the 9th ID in FY 90 to the 199th Separate Motorized Brigade, Fort Lewis

has excess capacity and can easily absorb the 7th ID (L). The 199th Separate Motorized Brigade, will relocate to Fort Polk, LA.

Fort Ord requires the use of a civilian airport, since the military airfield is not fully capable of handling C-141 aircraft. Those war fighting installations ranking below Fort Ord were not recommended for closure due to strategic location or because final disposition decisions for major units have not been made. Closing Fort Ord provides an immediate return on investment. Proceeds from the sale of excess land are projected. Implementing this recommendation will save \$362M, including \$400M in land value. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$70M. Environmental impacts will be positive because air and noise pollution sources will be eliminated. The estimated socio-economic impact of the closure of Fort Ord is a potential loss of 17.5 percent of jobs in the local community. Future reuse of facilities after disposal may be expected to mitigate this impact. A Reserve Component enclave will be established to accommodate missions which cannot be relocated. The Navy is interested in assuming some of the family housing units on Fort Ord; the number will be determined after a study of the requirement.

Sacramento Army Depot, California

Recommendation: Close Sacramento Army Depot. Transfer the ground communication electronic maintenance workload from Sacramento Army Depot, CA, to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, Red River Army Depot, TX, Letterkenny Army Depot, PA, and Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX. Retain 50 acres for Reserve Component (RC) use.

Justification: The decision to close Sacramento was driven by the need to consolidate functions in a time of decreasing resources. Based upon commodity studies done by the Services, the Defense Depot Maintenance Council (DDMC) evaluated DoD depot capacity in 21 separate studies and concluded that the Sacramento workload could be more economically and efficiently accommodated at other depots. Sacramento Army Depot is rated 7 out of 10 in the military value matrix. The three depots rated lower than Sacramento have critical ammunition missions that would preclude closure. Sacramento Army Depot is one of two "electronic repair" depots. High labor rates are a key reason the DDMC recommended shifting workload to other

depots with idle capacity. Closure of Sacramento provides an immediate return on investment. Land value of zero was used in the analysis. The depot real estate (less 50 acres for the RC) is programmed for disposal after cleanup. Implementing this recommendation will save \$31M excluding any land value. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$56M. Sacramento Army Depot is a National Priority List site. The Enhanced Preliminary Assessment is finished. Ground water and asbestos remedial actions are required and other cleanup costs are likely. Closure of the depot and redistribution of workload results in an employment change of -0.8% at Sacramento. Future reuse of Sacramento facilities after disposal may be expected to mitigate impact. Reserve components would retain 50 acres to house current USAR activities and to collocate activities in the region currently in leased space. Information Systems Command tenant will be relocated to Fort Lewis, WA. DLA supply activities would likely be moved to one of the facilities of Defense Depot West at Tracy or Sharpe Depots, both in California.

Aviation Systems Command And Troop Support Command Saint Louis, Missouri

Recommendation: Merge Aviation Systems Command and Troop Support Command (AVSCOM/TROSCOM), St. Louis, MO, as part of the Inventory Control Point (ICP) consolidation under a Defense Management Report decision.

Justification: To improve efficiency of Army logistics, the Army's implementation of the Defense Management Report includes the consolidation of Inventory Control Points. The merging of AVSCOM and TROSCOM into one organization accomplishes part of the Defense Management Report by consolidating these organization in place. Military value in the form of management and costs efficiency was the driving factor for this recommendation. Of all the commodity oriented installations, the Price Support Center and the Saint Louis Federal Center which house the elements of AVSCOM and TROSCOM are rated 10 and 15 of 15, respectively. Neither facility will close under this recommendation. Merging AVSCOM and TROSCOM in place provides an immediate return on investment. Implementing this recommendation will save \$31M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$23M. There are no

foreseen environmental impacts as a result of this proposal. Realignment results in a potential employment change of -0.1% in the Saint Louis, MO area due to personnel reductions which will be achieved by the merger of the two organizations.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Recommendation: Realign 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) to Fort Hood, TX, from Fort Polk, LA; the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) from Fort Chaffee, AR, to Fort Polk; in addition, realign 199th Separate Motorized Brigade (SMB) from Fort Lewis, WA, to Fort Polk. The transfer of Fort Chaffee, AR, to the Reserve Component is discussed in another paper (Fort Chaffee).

Justification: Realigning the 5th ID (MX) to Fort Hood allows the Army to fully utilize its finest fighting installation (Fort Hood) and to station the JRTC at the installation best suited to its requirements (Fort Polk). Fort Hood is the only installation which can house two divisions; fully utilizing the installation optimizes base operations. Fort Hood also ranks first in military value among fighting installations. Its ranges and training areas are outstanding as is its ability to support deployment. Realigning the 199th SMB operating force from Fort Lewis to Fort Polk enhances the training capability at JRTC as well as frees space at Fort Lewis for the 7th Infantry Division (Light). Fort Polk's military value is average relative to other similar installations; however, it has excellent permanent facilities and training areas ideally suited to light fighters.

The realignment of 5th ID (MX) and the 199th SMB, coupled with the transfer of Fort Chaffee to the Reserve Component (current temporary site of JRTC), provides a return on investment four years after the completion of the realignment. Implementing this recommendation (including the transfer of JRTC from Fort Chaffee to Fort Polk, the 5th ID (MX) from Fort Polk to Fort Hood and the 199th SMB from Fort Lewis to Fort Polk) will cost \$256M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$23M. Increases in population or in training tempo at Forts Hood and Polk could have minor adverse impact on the environment, principally in the areas of air pollution and land use. The proposed decrease in population at Fort Polk may result in a potential loss of approximately 25 percent of jobs in the area. Even with the JRTC and the 199th SMB, Fort Polk affords the Army with expansion capability in the future. Employment in the Fort Hood area will increase.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Realign the Headquarters, Depot Systems Command (DESCOM) (including the Systems Integration and Management Activity) from Letterkenny Army Depot to Rock Island Arsenal and merge it with the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) to form the Industrial Operations Command (IOC). Relocate the Material Readiness Support Activity (MRSA) from Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot to Redstone Arsenal, AL, along with the relocation of the Logistics Control Activity (LCA) from the Presidio of San Francisco, CA, to Redstone Arsenal, AL. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission, which directed MRSA to relocate from Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, KY, to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. The merger of these two activities will form the Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA).

Losses in personnel at Letterkenny Army Depot are partially offset by a concurrent action to move the tactical missile maintenance workload from Anniston Army Depot, AL, Red River Army Depot, TX, Sacramento Army Depot, CA, Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, and several Navy and Air Force industrial facilities into Letterkenny Army Depot and to realign the tactical vehicle and artillery maintenance workload from Letterkenny to Tooele, UT, and Red River Army Depots, TX, respectively.

Justification: To improve efficiency of the Army logistics, the Army's implementation of the Defense Management Report includes the consolidation of Inventory Control Points. Sixteen million dollars (\$16M) have already been programed for building a facility for MRSA and LCA at Letterkenny Army Depot to implement a the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation. The Material Readiness Support Activity (MRSA) move to Letterkenny was specified by the 1988 Base Closure Commission. There are no additional costs to the changed destination of MRSA. Leaving MRSA at Letterkenny Army Depot would not be as operationally efficient as the proposed change.

In order to streamline management functions for industrial operations, DECOM and AMCCOM are being merged into the IOC at Rock Island. Merging them at Letterkenny was also considered but was determined to be more costly.

Implementing this recommendation will cost \$3M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$2M. Changes in the force structure have indirect effects on industrial operations. The actual changes in workloads and required capacity will be affected by decisions on equipment policies that have not been made yet. When reviewing the military value matrix calculations, Letterkenny Army Depot rates 5 of 10 depot facilities. Moving DESCOM to Rock Island Arsenal provides an immediate return on investment. This action will have no effect on remedial environmental actions currently ongoing at any installation and the environmental impact the losing and gaining installations is expected to be minimal. These realignment actions may result in a potential employment change of -2.2% at Letterkenny.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

Recommendation: Realign Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) from Rock Island Arsenal, IL, to Redstone Arsenal, AL, as part of the Inventory Control Point (ICP) consolidations under a Defense Management Report decision.

Justification: To improve efficiency of Army logistics, the Army's implementation of the Defense Management Report includes the consolidation of Inventory Control Points. Moving the armament portion of AMCCOM to Redstone Arsenal permits the Army to consolidate the missile and armament functions into one ICP. Changes in the force structure only have indirect effects on industrial operations. This recommendation is a business oriented decision to improve supply distribution efficiency.

Moving the AMCCOM Inventory Control Point to Redstone Arsenal provides an immediate return on investment. Implementing this recommendation (including the consolidation of the missile and armament functions into one ICP at Redstone Arsenal, AL, as well as formation of the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) at Rock Island, IL) will save \$2M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$66M. This action will have no effect on remedial environmental actions ongoing at any installation and the environmental impacts are expected to be minimal.

These realignment actions may result in a potential employment change of +2.6% at Redstone Arsenal and -1.1% at Rock Island Arsenal. Losses in personnel at Rock Island Arsenal are partially offset by a concurrent action to move the Headquarters, Depot Systems Command (DESCOM) from Letterkenny Army Depot, PA, to Rock Island Arsenal, merging AMCCOM and DESCOM to form the Industrial Operations Command (IOC).

Realign Army Laboratories (LAB 21 Study)

Recommendation: The LAB 21 study establishes the Combat Materiel Research Laboratory (CMRL), at Adelphi, MD. The Army also recommends that the Army Material Technology Laboratory (AMTL), Watertown, MA, not be split up and sent to Detroit Arsenal, Picatinny Arsenal and Fort Belvoir but instead that the AMTL be sent to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), MD, less the Structures Element that should be collocated at the NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission.

Justification: The decision to form the CMRL was driven by the LAB 21 Study and a Defense Management Report decision to consolidate Army laboratories to create a world class laboratory and achieve savings through a more efficient laboratory system. The military value of CMRL lies with the exploration of technology to be used in both the improvement of current of military systems and the development of future systems. The establishment of the CMRL will provide a return on investment in 3 years. Implementing this recommendation will cost \$92M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$51M. The establishment of CMRL will have minimum environmental impact. The establishment of CMRL may result in a potential employment change of +0.1% in the Adelphi, Maryland area. Specific realignments for the CMRL follow:

- o Move the Army Research Institute (ARI) MANPRINT function from Alexandria, VA, to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), MD.
- o Move the 6.1 and 6.2 materials elements from the Belvoir Research and Development Center, VA, to APG, MD.

- o Move the Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) (less Structures element) from Watertown, MA, to APG (Change to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission).
- o Move the AMTL Structures element to the Army Aviation Aerostructures Directorate collocated at NASA-Langley Research Center at Hampton, VA, and expand the mission at that site to form an Army Structures Directorate. (Change to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission).
- o Move the Directed Energy & Sensors Basic and Applied Research element of the Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics at Fort Belvoir, VA, to Adelphi, MD.
- o Move the Electronic Technology Device Laboratory from Fort Monmouth, NJ, to Adelphi, MD.
- o Move the Battlefield Environment Effects element of the Atmospheric Science Laboratory at White Sands Missile Range, NM, to Adelphi, MD.
- o Move Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research from Warren, MI, to the Army Aviation Propulsion Directorate collocated at the NASA-Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, OH, to form the Army Propulsion Directorate.
- o Move the Harry Diamond Laboratories Woodbridge Research Facility element to CMRL, Adelphi, MD and close/dispose of the Woodbridge, VA, facility.
- o Move the Fuze Development and Production Mission (Armament related) from Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD, to Picatinny Arsenal (ARDEC), NJ.
- o Move the Fuse Development and Production Mission (Missile related) from Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD, to Redstone Arsenal (MRDEC), AL.

Tri-Service Project Reliance Study

Recommendation: Execute the Tri-Service Project Reliance medical research aspects of a Defense Management Report decision by reducing the number of Army medical research labs from 9 to 6. This action includes disestablishing the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), Presidio of San Francisco, CA (change to the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation); disestablishing the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research (USAIDR), Washington, DC, and disestablishing U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory (USABRDL), Fort Detrick, MD. The proposal recommends consolidating the Army's trauma research and medical materiel development with existing Army medical Research Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) facilities. The proposal also recommends the collocation of seven Tri-Service medical research programs at existing Army, Navy and Air Force medical laboratories as follows: the Army blood research with the Navy; the Army combat dentistry with the Navy; Army directed energy (laser and microwave) bioeffects with the Air Force; elements of the Army and Navy biodynamics with the Air Force; Navy and Army toxicology (environmental quality and occupational health) with the Air Force; Navy infectious disease research and Air Force environmental medicine (heat physiology) with the Army.

Justification: Realigning medical research laboratories and programs achieves efficiencies through inter-department consolidations, transfers and reliance in technology. Medical research activities are relatively unaffected by changes in force structure. Military value in the form of mission requirements and the technological capabilities of existing staff expertise and facilities were the driving factors in this recommendation. Implementation of Project Reliance medical realignments results in steady state savings to the Army from elimination of civilian authorizations. This proposal changes the recommendation of the 1988 Base Closure Commission that previously identified LAIR for movement to Fort Detrick, MD. Under this proposal, LAIR is disestablished and the construction of a new laboratory at Fort Detrick is eliminated. Implementing the LAIR portion of this recommendation will save \$56M. Annual savings after implementation are expected to be \$7M. Environmental and community impacts are expected to be minimal. Closure of LAIR, USABRDL and USAIDR and other realignments may result in potential employment impacts of 0.8% at Fort Detrick, MD, and less than .1% at other installations. Specific realignments are:

o Disestablish the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR) as part of the closure of the Presidio of San Francisco, cancel the design and construction of the replacement laboratory at Fort Detrick, MD, and realign LAIRs research programs in the following manner (Change to recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission):

-- Move trauma research to the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

-- Move blood research and collocate with the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI), Bethesda, MD.

-- Move laser bioeffects research and collocate with the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM), Brooks Air Force Base, TX.

o Disestablish U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory at Fort Detrick, MD, and transfer medical materiel research to the U.S. Army Medical Materiel and Development Activity at Fort Detrick and collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (AAMRL) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

o Disestablish the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Washington, DC, and collocate combat dentistry research with the Naval Dental Research Institute at Great Lakes Naval Base, IL.

o Move microwave bioeffects research from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR), Washington, DC, and collocate with USAFSAM.

o Move infectious disease research from NMRI and collocate with WRAIR.

o Move biodynamics research from U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, AL, and collocate with AAMRL.

o Move heat physiology research from USAFSAM and collocate with U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (USARIEM), Natick, MA.